Chapter V - Migration and Immigration

1. Migration

Inter-locality (Internal Migration) - A change of residential place by moving from one locality to another within Israel. Data do not include initial settlement of new immigrants but do include their subsequent address changes within Israel.

Persons Entering a Locality (in migration between localities) - Residents who move to one locality in Israel from another, and who recorded the address change at the Ministry of Interior.

Persons Leaving (in migration between localities) - Residents who leave a locality and move to another locality in Israel, and who recorded the change at the Ministry of Interior.

Inter-locality (internal migration) Balance - The difference between the number of persons entering and the persons leaving a geographic unit.

Intra-locality (intra-city) migration - A change of residential place by moving from one sub-quarter Geographic unit to another within Jerusalem.

Population Movements - Data include: Migrants to and from Jerusalem, persons migrating between sub-quarters within Jerusalem, and immigrants whose first place of residence in Israel is Jerusalem.

Inter-locality (internal migration) and intra-locality (intra-city) migration data are based on analysis of the changes recorded in the Population Registry of the Ministry of Interior.

Rate of migration - The rate of migration per 1,000 inhabitants is computed for the average population (the sum of the population at the beginning and end of the year, divided by two).

The migration data that appear in the components of growth tables in chapter III differ from those that appear in the tables in chapter V. For further details, see chapter III introduction.

The Jerusalem Metropolitan Area and Jerusalem Surroundings - Tables V/9, 17 ,18 addresses the migration patterns the Jerusalem metropolitan area and in the Jerusalem

surroundings. For details about the definitions of the metropolitan area and the surroundings, see chapter I introduction.

Limitations of the Data

Data are based on address changes reported by residents to the Ministry of Interior. Many people do not report their change of address immediately; some do not report it at all. This results in a discrepancy between the date of address change and its registration, i.e., registration does not include all changes. The data do not include cases that are not reported or that are reported late.

The discrepancy between the date of address change and its reporting affects data for new neighborhoods in particular.

As of the end of 1981, change of address has also been based on passport application forms, identity card applications and birth notifications (the use of birth notification was discontinued in mid-1990). All this is in addition to the usual notification of change of address. Consequently, there has been a considerable increase in the number of changes registered since 1982.

An additional limitation to the data stems from the difficulty in ascertaining the number of Arab residents living in Jerusalem and the extent of their inter-locality migration. The size of this group and its migration patterns is unknown and cannot be accurately estimated; therefore, such data are absent from the *Yearbook* information on population and migration patterns. See the introduction to chapter III under “Population Estimates” for further details.

2. Immigration (Aliyah)

Immigrant - A person entering the country to take up permanent residence under the Law of Return or under the Law of Entrance. Does not include returning citizens who previously migrated.

Initial settlement of immigrants - The immigrants' first place of residence in Israel, as

recorded upon their arrival. Data on subsequent movement of immigrants to other localities are included in internal migration between localities.

Potential immigrant - A person entering the country on a potential immigrant visa. According to regulations of the Ministry of Interior, a potential immigrant is defined as: "a person entitled to an immigrant visa or certificate according to the Law of Return 1950, and intends to enter Israel and to stay there for a period exceeding three months". As of 1991, a potential immigrant is a person entitled to an immigrant visa or certificate according to the Law of Return 1950, and wants to stay in Israel up to 3 years to examine the possibility and the conditions of settling in Israel as an immigrant.

Immigrating citizen - A person, born to an Israeli citizen during his/her stay abroad, who enters Israel with the intention of settling.

The last 20 years have seen changes in the patterns of Aliyah (immigration to Israel): The Aliyah wave of the 1990s consisted mostly of immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Since 2000, most immigrants have come from Western states. It should be noted that the immigrants of the '90s are considered "veteran" and their characteristics are different from those of new immigrants. Therefore, in the Immigrant tables (V/19-21) two primary categories are presented: immigrants from 2000 on only, and immigrants from 1990 on, including all immigrants – veteran and new – who made Aliyah from that year.

Occupation - Refers to the work carried out by the employed person at his work place, regardless of any trade he learned. The data by occupation in Tables V/22 – 24 is a product of the Ministry of Aliyah and Integration's data, manipulated by the Jerusalem Institute's researchers. The individual-level data of the Ministry of Aliyah and Integration by occupation originates from self-reported occupations by the immigrants, and therefore must be used cautiously. The self-reported occupation were aggregated to broader occupation categories in line with the Standardized Classification of Occupations, 2011.

For details see:

- Appendix V: Conversion table from Jerusalem Institutes' Occupations to the Standardized Classification of Occupations, 2011, CBS; Categorization of self-reported occupations, Ministry of Aliyah and Integration, to occupation categories.

- *Standardized Classification of Occupations, 2011*, CBS, 2014.

3. List of Sources for the Tables

Tables V/1-18: Compiled from data analyzed by the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research in the CBS' research room.

Tables V/19-20: Ministry of Aliyah and Integration, Aliyah data by years

Tables V/21: CBS, Demography and Immigrants Absorption Division